# ROOT SOUNDS THE KEYNOTE FOR CAMPAIGN

## POLITICAL WAR HAS BEGUN

## First Gun Is Fired in Chicago.

Former Secretary War Root Opens Campaign With a Splendid Speech.

Delivers It to Republican Hosts Gathered to Nominate a National Ticket.

HICAGO, June 21.-Former Secretary of War Root was named by the Republican National committee as the temporary chairman of the Republican National convention. He was introduced by Chairman Payne and on motion of Gov. Odell of New York the action of the committee was approved by the convention. Mr. Root was unable to proceed for some time owing to the cheering, but when quiet was restored he spoke as follows:

#### RESTS ON REPUBLICANS.

Government Has Been Wisely Administered by the Grand Old Party.

HE responsibility of government rests upon the Republican party. The complicated machinery through which the 80,000,000 people of the United States govern themselves, answers to no single will. The composite government devised by the framers of the Constitution to meet the conditions of nationat life more than a century ago, requires the willing co-operation of many minds, the combination of many independent fac-tors, in every forward step for the gen-eral welfare.

The President at Washington with the

ors, in every forward step for the general welfare.

The President at Washington with his Cabinet, the ninety Senators, representing forty-five sovereign States, the 38 Representatives in Congress—are required to reach concurrent action upon a multitude of questions involving varied and conflicting interests and requiring investigation, information, discussion and reconciliation of views. From all our vast territory with its varieties of climate and industry, from all our great population active in production and commerce and social progress and intellectual and moral sife to a degree never before attained by any people—difficult problems press upon the national Government.

Government.

Within the past five years more than sixty-six thousand bills have been introduced in Congress. Some method of selection must be followed. There must be some preliminary process to ascertain the some preliminary process to ascertain the general tenor of public judgment upon the principles to be applied in government, and some organization and recognition of leadership which shall bring a legislative majority and the executive into accord in the practical application of those principles.

majority and the executive into accord in the practical application of those principles; or effective government becomes impossible.

The practical government with the desired in the eighteenth to the conditions of the twentieth century by the organization of national political parties. In them men join for the promotion of a few cardinal principles upon which they agree. For the sake of those principles they lay aside their differences upon less important questions. To represent those principles and to carry on the government in accordance with them, they present to the people candidates whose competency and lovalty they approve. The people by their choice of candidates indicate the principles and methods which they wish followed if the conduct of their Government. They do not merely choose between men; they choose between parties—between the principles they profess, the methods they follow, the trustworthiness of their professions, the inferences to be drawn from the records of their past, the general weight of character of the body of men who will be brought into participation in government by their ascendency.

#### FIFTY YEARS OF USEFULNESS

Record of Republican Party Urged as Reason Why It Should Be Again Trusted.

HEN the course of the next Administration is but half done the Republican party will have completed the first half century of its national life. Of the eleven administrations since the first election of Abraham tions since the first election of Abraham Lincoln, nine—covering a period of thirty-six years—have been under Republican Presidents. For the greater part of that time, the majority in each House of Congress has been Republican. History affords no parallel in any age or country for the growth in national greatness and power and honor, the wide diffusion of the comforts of life, the uplifting of the great mass of the people above the hard conditions of poyerty, the common opportunity for education and individual advancement, the universal possession of civil and intons of poverty, the common opportunity for education and individual advancement, the universal possession of civil and religious liberty, the protection of property and security for the rewards of industry and security for the cultivation of national morality, respect for religion, sympathy with humanity and love of liberty and justice, which have marked the life of the American people during this iong period of Republican control.

With the platform and the candidates of this convention, we are about to ask a renewed expression of popular confidence in the Republican party.

We shall ask it because the principles to which we declare our adherence are right, and the best interests of our country require that they should be followed in its government.

We shall ask it because the unbroken

government.
We shall ask it because the unbroken record of the Republican party in the past is an assurance of the sincerity of our declarations and the fidelity with which we shall give them effect. Because we have been constant in principle, loyal to our beliefs and faithful to our promises, we are entitled to be believed and trusted

now.

We shall ask it because the character of the party gives assurance of good government. A great political organization,

competent to govern, is not a chance collection of individuals brought together for the moment as the shifting sands are piled up by wind and sea, to be swept away, to be formed and reformed again. It is a growth. Traditions and sentiments reaching down through struggles of years gone, and the stress and heat of old conflicts and the influence of leaders passed away, and the ingrained habit of applying fixed rules of interpretation and of thought-all give to a political party known and inallenable qualities from which must follow in its deliberate judgment and ultimate action, like results for good or bad government. We do not deny that other parties have in their membership men of morality and patriotism; but we assert with confidence that above all others, by the influences which gave it birth and have maintained its life by the causes for which it has striven, the ideals which it has followed, the Republican party as a party has acquired a character which makes its ascendancy the best guarantee of a government loyal to principle and effective in execution. Through it more than any other political organization the moral sentiment of America finds expression. It cannot depart from the direction of its tendencies. From what it tion the moral sentiment of America finds expression. It cannot depart from the direction of its tendencies. From what it has been may be known certainly what it must be. Not all of us rise to its standard; not all of us are worthy of its glorious history; but as a whole this great political organization—the party of Lincoln and McKinley—cannot fall to work in the spirit of its past and in loyalty to great ideals.

ldeals.

We shall ask the continued confidence of the people because the candidates whom we present are of proved competency and particulum, fitted to fill the offices for which they are nominated, to the credit and honor of our country.

People's Business Well Administered.

We shall ask it because the present pol-

We shall ask it because the present policies of our Government are beneficial and ought not to be set aside; and the people's business is being well done, and ought not to be interfered with.

Have not the American people reason for satisfaction and pride in the conduct of their Government since the election of 1900, when they rendered their judgment of approval upon the first administration of President McKinley? Have we not had an honest government? Have not the men selected for office been men of good reputation who by their past lives had given evidence that they were honest and competent? Can any private business be pointed out in which lapses from honesty have been so few and so trifling proportionately, as in the public service of the United States? And when they have occurred, have not the offenders been relentlessly prosecuted and sternly punished without regard to political or personal relations?

Have we not had an effective government? Have not the laws been enforced? Has not the slow process of legislative discussion upon many serious questions been brought to practical conclusions embodied in beneficial statutes? and has not the Executive proceeded without vacillation or weakness to give these effect? Are not the laws of the United States obeyed at home? And does not our Government command respect and honor throughout the world?

command respect and honor throughouthe world?

command respect and honor throughout the world?

Have we not had a safe and conservative government? Has not property been protected? Bre not the fruits of enterprise and industry secure? What safeguard of the Constitution for vested right or individual freedom has not been scrupulously observed? When has any American administration ever dealt more considerately and wisely with questions which might have been the cause of conflict with forcilements been reached by peaceful means? When has any administration wielded a more powerful influence for peace? and when have we rested more secure in friendship with all mankind?

#### RECORD UNASSAILABLE.

Decrease of Public Debt in Face of Great Obstacles Great Business Achievement.

surplus which was constantly withdrawing the money of the country from circulation has been prevented by the reduc tion of taxation.

Between the 30th of June, 1990, and the first of June, 1904, our Treasury department collected in revenues the enormous sum of \$2,203,000,000 and expended \$2,028, 600,000, leaving us with a surplus of over \$170,000,000 after paying the \$50,000,000 for the Panama canal and loaning \$4,600,000 to the St. Louis exposition. Excluding those two extraordinary payments, which are investments from past surplus and not expenditures of current income, the surplus for this year will be the reasonable amount of about \$12,00,000.

#### Not a Dollar Lost.

The vast and complicated transactions of the Treasury, which for the last fiscal year show actual cash receipts of \$4,250,250,252 and disbursements of \$4,13,199,444, have been conducted with perfect accuracy and fidelity and without the loss of a dollar. Under wise management the financial act of March 14, 1990, which embodied the sound financial principles of the Republican party and provided for the maintenance of our currency on the stable basis of the gold standard, has wrought out beneficial results. On the 1st of November, 1892, the interest-bearing debt of basis of the gold standard, has wrought out beneficial results. On the 1st of November, 1899, the interest-bearing debt of the United States was \$1,046,049,020. On the 1st of May last the amount of that debt was \$256,5740, a reduction of \$159,-501,650. By refunding the annual interest has been still more rapidly reduced from \$40,347,884 on the 1st of November, 1899, to \$24,176,745 on the 1st of November, 1899, to \$24,176,745 on the 1st of June 1994, an annual saving of over \$16,000,000. When the financial act was passed the thinly settled portions of our country were suffering for lack of banking facilities because the banks were in the large towns, and none could be organized with a capital of less than \$50,000. Under the provisions of that act, there were organized down to the 1st of May last 1296 small banks of \$25,000 capital, furnishing, under all the safeguards of the national banking system, facilities to the small communities of the West and South. The facilities made possible by that act have increased the circulation of national banks from \$25,402,710 on the 1st of June, 1994. The money of the country in circulation has not only increased in amount with our growth in business but it has steadily gained in the stability of the basis on which it rests.

#### Great Increase of Money.

Great Increase of Money.

On the 1st of March, 1897, when the first administration of McKinley began, we had in the country including buillon in the Treasury, \$1.96.272,076. This was \$23.14 per capita for our population, and of this \$8.853 per cent was gold. On the 1st of March, 1901, when the second administration of McKinley began, the money in the country was \$2.87,295.28. This was \$28.34 per capita, and of this \$5.273 per cent was gold. On the 1st of May last the money in the country was \$2.814,385,446, which was \$31.02 per capita, and of it \$3.028 per cent was gold. This increase of currency has been arranged in such a way that the large Government notes in circulation are gold certificates, while the silver certificates and greenbacks are of small denominations. As the large gold certificates



HON. ELIHU ROOT. Temporary Chairman Republican National Convention.

represent gold actualy on deposit their presentation at the Treasury in exchange for gold can never infringe upon the gold reserve. As the small silver certificates and greenbacks are always in active cirand greenbacks are always in active ele-culation, no large amount of them can be accumulated for the purpose of drawing on the gold reserve, and thus, while every man can get a gold dollar for every dollar of the Government's currency, the endless chain which we were once taught to fear so much, has been effectively put out of business. The Secretary of the Treasury has shown himself mindful of the needs of business and has so managed our floaters. business. The Scorelary of the Treasury has shown himself mindiul of the needs of business and has so managed our finances as himself to expand and contract our currency as occasion has required. When in the fall of 1902 the demand for funds to move the crops caused extraordinary money stringency, the Secretary exercised his lawful right to accept State and manicipal bonds as security for public deposits, thus liberating United States bonds which were used for additional circulation. When the crops were moved and the stringency was over he called for a withdrawal of the State and municipal scendition, and thus contracted the currency. Again, in 1902 under similar conditions, he produced similar results. The payment of the \$50,000,000 for the Panama canal made last month without causing the slightest disturbance in finance, showed good ladgment and a careful consideration of the interests of business upon which our people may confidently rely. ment and a called terests of business upon a may confidently rely.

#### REGULATING THE TRUSTS.

Administration's Efforts in Behalf of Public Interest Is Commended.

OUR years ago the regulation by law of the great corporate combinations where it was when the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890 was passed. President Cleveland, in his last message of Deember, 1896, had said:

"Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation, it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all Federal legislation on nowever, that all Federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its pur-pose because of inherent obstacles and also because of the complex character of our Governmental system, which, while making Federal authority supreme

of our Governmental system, which while making Federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds that cannot be transgressed.

At every election, the regulation of trusts had been the footbail of campaign oratory and the subject of many insincere declartions.

Our Republican administration has taken up the subject in a practical sensible way as a business rather than a political question, saying what it really meant, and doing what lay at its hand to be done to accomplish effective regulation. The principles upon which the Government proceeded were stated by the President in his message of December, 1962. He said:

"A fundamental base of civilization is the inviclability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers.

"We can do nothing of good in the way."

ers.
"We can do nothing of good in the way "We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them, we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth.

'In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may be-come injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage-worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows.

"I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalizations and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade, can be prevented under the power of the Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States' through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein."

#### Not Talk, but Action.

ffective conclusion in the Supreme court
inder the act of February H. 1984. The
kttorner-General says:

"Here, then are four phases of the attack on the combinations in restraint of
trade and commerce—the railroad injunction muits, the cotton pool cases, the
beef trust cases, and the Northern Securities case. The first relates to the
monopoly produced by secret and preferential rates for railroad transportation;
the second to railroad transportation;
the second to railroad transportation;
the second to railroad traffic pooling;
the third to a combination of independent corporations to fix and maintain extorticeate prices for meats; and the
fourth to a corporation organized to
merge into Resit the control of parallel
and compating lines of railroad and to
climinate coropetition in their rates of
transportations."

The right of the Interstate Commerce
commission to compet the production of
books and papers has been established by
the judgment of the Supreme court in a
suit against the coal extrying roads Other
suits have been found and other trusts
have been diven back within legal
bounds. No investment in inwful business
has been jeopardized, po fair and honest
enterprise has been injured; but it is cer-

ave been before, and the men of small apital are finding in the efficiency and kill of the national Department of Jusces a protection they never had before gainst the crushing effect of unlawful ambinations.

#### PUBLIC LANDS QUESTION.

One in Which Interests of the People Have Been Safeguarded-Reclamation Extensions.

Where the public wealth of farm land which has seemed so inexwhere the public wealth of farm haustible is nearly gone, and the roblem of utilizing the remainder for the milding of new homes has become of vital

mportsnce. The present administration has dealt with this problem vigorously and effectively. Great areas had been unlawfully fenced in by men of large means, and the ome-builder had been excluded. Many of ness unlawful aggressors have been compelled to relinquish their booty, and more stored to the public. Extensive frauds in procuring grants of land, not for home-steads but for speculation, have been in vestigated and stopped, and the perpe-trators have been indicted and are being laws and to suggest practical legislation to prevent further abuse. That commis-sion has reported, and bills adequate to accomplish the purpose have been framed and are before Congress. The further detherein."

After long consideration, Congress passed three practical statutes: on the lith of February, 1903, an act to expedite hearings in suits in enforcement of the anti-trust act; on the lith of February, 1903, ready received to the credit of the recia-

#### POSTAL EXTENSIONS

And Progress of Agricultural De-Seemfw emfwy emfw emfwy em serving Commendation.

HE postal service has been extended and improved. Its revenues have \$95,000,060 in 1899, and \$144,000,000 in In dealing with these vast sums, a cases of peculation, trifling in amount ind by subordinate officers, have occurred there as they occur in every business. Neither fear nor favor, nor political or personal influence has availed to protect the wrongdoers. Their acts ave been detected, investigated, laid bare; they have been dismissed from their prosecuted criminally, indicted, them tried, and many of them many of them tried, and many of them convicted. The abuses in the carriage of accond-class mail matter have been remedied. The rural free delivery has been widely extended. It is wholly the creation of Regulblican administration. The last Democratic Postmaster-General declared it impracticable. The first administration of McKinley proved the contrary. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1859 there were about 200 routes in operation. There are fow more than 2.000 routes, bringing a daily mall service to more than 12.000,000 of our people in rural communities, enlarging the circulation of the newspaper and the magazine, increasing communication, and relieving the isolation of life on the farm. . . . .

#### Farmers Protected.

The Department of Agriculture has been brought to a point of efficiency and practical benefit never before known. The oleomargarine act of May 2, 1962, now sustained in the Supreme court, and the act of July 1, 1962, to prevent the false branding of food and dairy products—protect farmers against fraudulent imitations. The act of February 2, 1963, enables the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious discuses of live stock. Rigid inspection has protected our cattle against infection fram abrond, and has established the highest credit for our meat products in the markets of the world. The earth has been searched for weapons with which to fight the enemies that destroy the growing crops. An insect brought from near the Great Wall of China has checked the San Jose scale which was destroying our orchards; a parasitic fly brought from South Africa is exterminating the black scale in the lemon and orange groves of California, and an ant from Guatemala is about offering battle to the boil weevil. Broad science has been brought to the aid of limited experience. Study of the relations between plant life and climate and soil has been followed, by the introduction of special crops suited to our varied conditions. The introduction of fust the right kind of seed has enabled the Guif States to increase our rice crop from 115, 60,000 pounds in 1936 and to supply the entire American demand, with a surplus for export. The right kind of sugar beet has increased our annual production of beet sugar by over 20,000 tone. Seed brought from countries The Department of Agriculture has been right kind of sugar beet has increased our annual production of beet sugar by over 20,000 tons. Seed brought from countries of little rainfall is producing millions of bushels of grain on lands which a few years ago were deemed a hopeless part of the arid belt.

gating the injury done by speculation to the farmer's market.

To increase the profit of the farmer's toil, to protect the farmer's product and extend his market, and to improve the conditions of the farmer's life; to advance the time when America shall raise within her own limits every product of the soil consumed by her people, as she makes within her own limits every necessary product of manufacture, these have been cardinal objects of Republican administration; and we show a record of practical things done toward the accomplishment of these objects never before approached.

#### TREATMENT OF CUBA.

Satisfactory to All Concerned, and Our Island Possessions Peaceful and Prospering. OUR years ugo we held the island of Cuba by military occupation. The opposition charged, and the received

Cuba believed that we did not in-

tend to keep the pledge of April of Cuba was accomplished we should leave the government and The new policy toward Cuba which should follow the fulfillment of that pledge was unformed. During the four years it has been worked out in detail and has received effect. It was communicated by executive order to the military Governor. It was embodied in the act of Congress known as the Platt amendment. It was accepted by the Cuban Constitutional convention on the 1th of October. 190. It secured to Cuba her libery and her independence, but it required her to maintain them. It forbade her ever to use the freedom we had earned for her by so great a sacrifice of blood and tressure. To give the Island to any other power; it required her to maintain a government adequate for the protection of life and property, and liberty, and should she fall, it gave us the right to intervene for the maintain a government And it gave us the right to naval stations upon her coast for the protection and defense alike of Cuba and the United States. On the 20th of May, 192, under a constitution which embodied these stipulations, the government and control of Cuba were surrendered to the President and Congress elected by her people, and the American army sailed away. The new republic began its existence with an administration of Cubans completely organized in all its branches and trained to effective service by American officers. The administration of President Palma has been wise and efficient. Peace and order have prevailed. The people of Cuba are prosperous and happy. Her ilmanes have been honesty administered, and her unformed. During the four years it has new republic began its existence with an administration of Cubans completely or ganized in all its branches and trained to reflective service by American officers. The administration of President Palma has been wise and efficient. Peace and not all the properties of the competence of the control of cuban and code in the latter of the competence of the course of the new republic, followed by recomplication of the new republic, followed by recomplications of the new republic followed by recomplications of the new

have no more valuable possession than the sentiment expressed in the dispatch which I will now read: "Havana, May 20, 1902. "Theodore Receivelt, President, Wash-

Ington in transferred. It as Chief Magistrate of the Republic fathrhuly interpreting the sentiment of the whole people of Cuba, have the honor them you out profound from the property of the whole people of Cuba, have the honor them you out profound from the property of the whole people of Cuba, have the honor them you out profound from the property of the united States.

The following the people of the welfare and prosperity of the United States and prosperity of the United States.

When the last national convention met the Philippines were also under military rule. The insurrectos from the mountains spread terror among the peaceful people by midnight foray and secret assassination. Aguinaldo bided his time in a secret refrest. Over 70,500 American solders from more than 500 stations, held a mill vigorous enemy in check. The Philippine commission had not yet begun its work.

The last vestige of insurrection has been swept away. With their work accomplished, over 55,000 American troops have been brought back across the Pacific Civil government has been established throughout the srchipelago. Peace and then by the wise legislation of Congress in the Philippine government and conducted a government has been established order and fusite provail. The Philippine commission, guided at first by executive order and then by the wise legislation of Congress in the Philippine government are of July 1, 1802, have established and conducted a government and a blessing to the people of the Beart and a blessing to the people of the Beart and the body of laws and the provincial government has been brought together under an advanced and comprehensive civil service law, which has been rigidly enforced. A complete census has been taken, designed to the people of the Beart and the provincial Government are largely enforced in their history, they may have a voice in the making of their own laws. In the meantime the local and provincial Governments are in the hands of officers elected by the Filippines, and in the great central office

### Testimonial of Filipinos.

When Gov. Taft salled from Manila in December hast to fill the higher office where he will still guard the destinies of the people for whom he has done such great and noble service, he was followed to the shore by a mighty throng, not of repressed and sullen subjects, but of free and peaceful people, whose tears and prayers of affectionate farewell showed that they had siready begun to learn that "our flag has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide fourney to their shores."

None can foretell the future; but there seems no reasonable cause to doubt, that under the policy already effectively inaugurated, the institutions already implanted, and the processes already begun, in the Philippine Islands, if these be not repressed and interrupted, the Philippine

gun, in the Philippine Islands, if these be not repressed and intercupied, the Philippine people will follow in the footsteps of the people of Cuba, that more slowly indeed, because they are not as advanced, yet as surely, they will grow in capacity for self-government, and receiving power as they grow in capacity will come to bear substantially such relations to the people of the United States as do now the people of Cuba, differing in details as conditions and needs differ, but the same in principle and the same in beneficent results.

#### CANAL A STUPENDOUS TASK.

Greatest Achievement From Business Standpoint in List of World's Greatest Efforts.

N 1900 the project of an isthmian canal stood where it was left by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. For half a century it had halted, with Great Britain resting upon a joint right of control, and the great undertaking of de Lesseps struggling against the doom of fallure imposed by extravagance and corruption. On the 15th of November, 1901, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain relieved the enterprise of the right of British control and left that right exclusively in the United States. Then followed swiftly the negotiations and protocols with Nicaragua; the Isthmian Canal act of June 23, 1902; the just agreement with the French Canai company to pay them the value of the work they had done, the negotiation and ratification of the treaty with Colombia; the rejection of that treaty by Colombia in viola-tion of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the isthmus; the selzure

and open a new highway for the merce of the Orient whose our controlled the rise and fall of tions. Success in that enterprise concerns the credit and hose American people, and it is for say, whether the building of the shall be in charge of the men with building possible or of the whose incredulous objections we posiponed it for another general

### STRONG PEACE MEASURE

American Diplomacy Stands h eminent Among Nations-Ring Progress Magnified.

HROUGHOUT the world the macy of the present Administraamong nations. Clear-signed perceive and prompt to maintain Am can interests, it has been sagaring simple and direct in its methods, and siderate of the rights and of the feet

Within the month after the last No. al convention met, Secretary Hays call ar note of July 3, 150, to the magnetic powers of Europe had declared the population of the power of Europe had declared the population of the power of Europe had declared the population of the power of Europe had declared the power of Europe had declared the power of Europe had declared the power of th of the United States

"To seek a solution which may be about permanent safety and pass China, preserve China's territorial administrative entity, protect all guaranteed to friendly powers by the and international law, and safeguary, the world the principle of equal and partial trade with all parts of the Can

the world the principle of squal selfpartial trade with all parts of the Chris
empire."

The express adherence of the form
of Europe to this declaration was selfthe open recognition of the rule of the
conduct imposed its ilinitations speak
conduct of the powers in the ories;
was made the test of defensible site
Carefully guarded by the wise status
who had secured its acceptance
to protect peaceful and helpless the
from dismemberment and spoliation at
to preserve the open door in the One
for the commerce of the world. Use
the influence of this effective frieding
a new commercial treaty with Chia, to
claimed on the 8th of October list the
enlarged our opportunities for the
opened new ports to our commerce, as
abolished internal duties on post
transit within the empire. There
indeed other nations which agreed withis policy of American diplomer, but
other nation was free from suspices selfish alms. None other had we ce
dence in the sincerity of its purpose a
none other but America could rate? a
service which we have rendered to be
service which we have rendered to be
left the vidence of that envelopers ity in China during the past four High evidence of that enviable post our country is furnished by the fact when all Europe was in apprehensit the field of war between Russia and Should accountry is furnished by the fact when all Europe was in apprehensit the field of war between Russia and Should accountry in the field of war between Russia and Should accountry in the field of war between Russia and Should accountry in the field of war between Russia and Should accountry in the field of war between Russia and Should accountry in the field of war between Russia and Should account for the field of war between Russia and Should accountry in the field of war between Russia and Should account for the field of war between Russia and Should account for the field of war between Russia and Should accountry in the field accountry in the field accountry in the field ac the held of war between Russia a should so spread as to involve ruin and a universal conflict it w American Government that the far-aighted German Emperor ap far-sighted German Emperor appeals take the lead again in bringing about agreement for the limitation of the of action, and the preservation of the ministrative entity of China outsi Manchuria; and that was accomplished

Alaskan Boundary Treaty. Upon our own continent a dispute the boundary of Alusta

Chon our own continent a dispute the been growing more acute for thirty ran A multitude of miners swift to deather own rights by force were tearly mining claims under the laws of the countries in the disputed territory is any moment a fatal affray between the disputed arrivers as any moment a fatal affray between the disputed accountries in the disputed territory is any moment a fatal affray between the disputed as conflict in which all British of lumbia would be arrayed on one side at all our Northwest upon the other. Against the disputed as impossible. But the Alasia boundary treaty of January 2. 100, provided a tribunal for the decision of the controversy; and upon legal proofs and reasoned argument, an appeal has been had from prejudice and passion to joint judgment; and under the lead of a part of the form prejudice and passion to joint judgment; and under the lead of a grant Chief Justice of England, who held its sacred obligations of his judicial offer above all other considerations, the dispute has been settled forever and substitute in accordance with the American consideration.

In 1900 the first administration of Me Kinley had played a great part in each lishing. The Hague tribunal for intentional arbitration. The prevailing optimation of Europe was incredulous as to the pre-

tional arbitration. The prevailing option of Europe was incredulous as to the prevailent and utility of the provision, and and pated a paper tribunal unsought by ingants. It was the example of the basis States which set at naught this ophis. The first international case taken to the Hague tribunal was under our protess with Mexico of May 22, 182, submitted our contention for the rights of the Roman Catholic church in Californis is a share of the church meners held by the Mexican Government before the centre and known as the Pious fund; and the first decision of the tribunal was an arm in our favor upon that question.

Venezuela Will Arbitrata.

When in 1993 the failure of Venezuela to pay her just debts led England for many and Italy to warlike measures to the collection of their claims, an appeal by Venezuela to our Government results in agreements upon arbitration is placed to the war, and in a request that as President should not as arbitrator. Appeared to the war, and in a request that as President should not as arbitrator. Appeared to the authority and president in the promoted the authority and president in controversy to the determination of that court. It is due greatly to supply by the American Government that the agency for peace has disappointed the appetations of lis detractors, and by demonstrations of practical usefulness he begun a career fraught with possible of incalculable benefit to mankind.

On the lith of April, 193, was pocialmed another convention between the great powers agreeing upon men humane rules for the coaduct of war, in these in substance incorporated and art the sanction of the civilized world is the rules drafted by Francis Lieber and uproved by Abraham Lincoln for the enduct of the armies of the United State in the field.

All Americans who desire safe and conservative administration which anyold cause of quarrel, all who allowed a profess, should reloice that use this Republican Administration that among the mattons in the cause of post and international justice.

The respect and moral power the gained has been exercised in the international function in the cause of post and international justice.

The respect and moral power the gained has been exercised in the international function in the first among the mattons in the cause of post and international justice.

The respect and moral power the gained has been exercised in the international function. Venezuela Will Arbitrata

manian outrages and when he manian outrages and when he manian and filed thousands of our own ple with mourning, the protest of American was heard through the voice of its for ernment, with full observation of distinction of the mails rules, but with moral power seffect.

We have advanced the authority of the Monroe doctrine. Our adherence to the convention which established The light tribunal was accepted by the other pers, with a formal declaration that see the confidence of the control of the

In the meantime mindful that man powers unsupported by physical strength do not always avail against selfstant